# AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Revolutionary Agitation in Rome.

German Review of the Strategic Position at Luxemburg and the Roads Into France.

National Armaments--- The Ruins of War and Coalitions Against England.

The Irish Emigration Rising to a Flood.

anninopie setters of the 3d of April acvise:—

a Creis there is no news of importance during the Old Mustapha Pacha, the Imperial Commissioner, failure is no longer attempted to be denied, i from the sizand on Sunday, and will not return Hussein Pacha, his military successor, has recorders to act with the utmost vigor, and we may are speedily expect to hear of a resumption of host. In the meantime the delegates now in the capid, on Thursday iant, their second meeting at the under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. Official states that the majority of them are in favor of and.

Fuad Pacha has addressed a note to the Athens Minis try, through Photiades Bey, in which, in language of courtesy and moderation, his Highness reminded mondouros and his colleagues of the many and parts of the Porte to avoid a rupture with Greece, and appealed to them to remove the causes which now to threaten one along the frontier. He further arked that, while the Sultan's government would tinue on its side to avoid anything that might precipisuch a result, if hostilities were forced upon it, it would accept them, and leave the fair judgment of Europe to throw the blame of such a calamity on those

A Florence letter of the 8th of April, in the Paris

Yesterday we had a little crisis within the great one. Ratazzi, in conformity with the King's intentions, had sought to compose a Ministry of conciliation. He had therefore come to an understanding with M. Crispi, who is considered as the chief of the Left, and with M. Ferraris, of Turin, the most influential of the opposition Piedmontese deputies. These two had accepted portionious, and at noon all seemed settled; but at two o'clock M. Crispi sent word that, as he could not rely on his friends, he should retire. The Left claimed for him the portfolio of the Interior, and for its members the majority in the council. The withdrawal of M. Crispi appears to have brought on that of M. Ferraris, the Piedmontese having eggagements with the Left. The conjuct of M. Crispi and his friends has been very singular.

The students of the Catholic University of Louvain to be present at the International Congress con-by those of Brussels. Their reply is thus worded Faithful to our antecedents and studious of our own nity, we decline to associate ourselves in manifesta-ns which are the scandal and derision of Europe."

The reception of M. Cuvillier Fleury as a member of the French Academy, took place April 12, at the Institute in Paris, in presence of a crowded and most distory. The new member pronounced the ogium of his predecessor, M. Dupin, who for the long iod of sixty years, he remarked, had been so closely ed up with all the phases of political life in France. Nissard, Director of the Academy, replied, and con-ulated his colleagues on the choice which they had "In giving," he said, "as successor to a great, an eminent critic, we have forwarded the interan interest of the first order in our country." A some-what alarming incident took place during the citting. General Changarnier, who was occupying one of the central benches, suddenly fell back in his seat, and was carried out of the ball senseless, but M. Nissard was shortly enabled to announce that the general had only

# THE ROMAN GUESTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Apparent Apathy but Revolutionary Determination—Manifesto to the People Garibaldi and His Followers in Motion—Political Ar-rests—A Papai Temporal Festival Paralysed— Mode of Work of the Men of Action—The United States Legation.

The apathy with which the Romans witnessed the e of the French troops from the Eternal City four months ago, and the tranquility with which they sub-mitted to the undivided authority of the Pope, and rearies and Belgian zouaves enrolled to defend the throne of St. Peter, excited no little surprise at that time, and caused no little disappointment to the representatives of the press, who, from both sides of the Atlantic, had ed in Rome, anxious to witness a revolution and to describe the downfall of the last of the pontiffs Since then a policy of peaceable expectation has pre-vailed in the councils of the Roman National Committee, and deference to the obligations imposed on the Italian government by the September convention has prevented any measures being adopted of a nature to compromise

Recent reports which I have received, as well from the capital as the provinces of the Kingdom of Italy, confirm the opinion I expressed in my last letter, that the Roman question is looked on with more indifference by the Italian Government and the majority of the Italian people than is generally supposed, but there is a deter and and very active minority which is not disposed to et the present separation of the Roman provinces from be, can bring it to an end.

On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., intimation was given on Sunday morning, the its list, intimation was given to the Romans that a change of plan had been resolved on by their political leaders. Large printed placards, as long as the Cardinal Vicar's Invite Sagre, were posted up in the most conspicuous parts of the city before day break, and surrounded by eager perusors as soon as it was light ugh to read. This stirring document commenced by doring the inactivity and submissiveness which have characterized the proceedings of the Roman national committee, and their abstinence from such de-monstrations as might serve for protests against the

more energetic modes of action had been determined on, and that no opportunity would be lost in future which might demonstrate the utter aversion of the people to their present rulers. As an encouragement to such a line of conduct it was next announced that the illus-trious General Garibaidi had written to the committee to the position of leader of the party destined to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, and it was hinted that the moment was not far off in which revo-

overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, and it was hinted that the moment was not far off in which revolutionary operations would be vigorously commenced. The Roman emigrants throughout italy are still resolved to return home viet grass, and certainly no leader could give greater prestige to their undertaking than Garibaidi. The return of Ricciotti Garibaidi with one hundred and fifty chosen followers from Athens at this precise juncture, and the still unsettled state of the italian Ministry, are rather alarming combinations for the Pope's temporal horoscope, and coming events are looked for with much anxiety by his party.

To return to the proclamation, which was signed by the "Central Insurrectional Committee," its publication was soon discovered by the varly police patrols who go round at dawn to see whether all things are in order for the opening day, and the offensive placards were immediately torn down by parties of ziers, but not before they had been amply read and commented on by early rising citizens. A number of arrests were effected in the course of the day of persons supposed to be likely agents in such an appeal to popular political passion, and, as usual, a number of innocent persons are now suffering for the andactly of others.

The first and immediate effect of this proclamation will begin paralyze the brilliancy of the festival of the 12th instituted to colebrate the return of the Pope from Gaeta after the destruction of the Roman republic, in 1850, and his escape from annihilation on the same day in 1855, at the Convent of St. Agnes, when the fooring of a large room gave way in which his Reitzes had been dining with a numerous party of ecclusiation. These festivities have been on the increase every year, and the money laid out on temporary temples, portnose, facades, transparencies and filluminations throughout the city amounts to a considerable sum, which his Reitzes had been dining with a numerous party of ecclusiation. These festivities have been on the increase every year, and the money

it is apprehended that the Insurrectional Committee rill commence its intimated line of action on this occation, by a discharge of grenades in the middle of the pectators, or some other mode of producing termoil of disorder; and therefore the more timid part of the apputation will doubtless star quietly at home. The

The news that the United States legation in Rome is no longer to obtain honorable mention in the Appropriation bill has not hitherto been accompanied by any official intimation of its suppression from the State Department to General King, who will therefore continue to futfill the functions of Resident Minister until dufy invited to sirike his flag. Although thore has for some years been a feeling prevalent in Congress of the usolessmess of United States missions to many of the third rate European Courta, it is probable that the suppression of the mission to Rome is especially owing to the excitement raised by the Rev. kir. Prime's and other clergymen's letters home respecting the closing of the Scotch Presbyletters home respecting the closing of the Scotch Presby-

#### THE IRISH EXODUS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Universal Desire of the People to Get Away-Nine Steamships Filled in a Week at Cork. The emigration from Ireland still increases. Yester day the sailing steamers were the City of Baltimore, o wards of three hundred persons were embarked on beare the latter, but the number taken by the former vessel was comparatively small, owing to limited accommodations. Over five hundred were shut out, and will sent by the City of Cork on Monday the 15th inst. It is impossible to give any idea of the extent of the migration movement or the anxiety of the passenger

appointment at being detained even for an nour is object of the work of the light o

## THE COMING WAR.

Germany Perfecting Her-Field Strategy-Im portance of Luxemburg-How France May be Invaded.

Germany Perfecting Her-Field Strategy—Importance of Luxemburg—How France May be Invaded.

[Paris (April II) correspondence of London Times.]

It is remarked as significant that some of the German pepers have already began to discues military operations as if war were actually on the point of being declared between France and Prussia.

What has attracted most attention in Paris is an article in the Gazette of North Germany, a Prussian ministerial paper. It says:—In a war with France the German armies will have to operate on two principal points—Alleage and Lorraine, Belgium and the lower Rhine, separated by the nilty country between the Mossile and the Meuse. In case of an offensive attack against the West or the upper and middle Rhine, it would be necessary to secure the important line of operations, Mayence, Kaiserslautern and Motz, which leads into the valley of the Marne. This line passes through a network of numerous French fortresses, of which the most important is Metz, a piace of the first rank, and yet of slight importance, if Luxemburg, distant seven miles from it, is in our hands and keeps it in check. The holder of Luxemburg is master of the valley of the Sarre, which is only closed by Sarrelouis; but this valley cuts at right angles the line of operations already mentioned of an army entering from the middle Rhine into Champagne. If, on the other hand, Luxemburg is a French tortress, it is, especially in concert with Metz, a danger for the lines of communication of that army, and, moreover, it would force it to weaken itself considerably by detachments for investing. A Prussian Luxemburg would then be for us a necessity; a French Luxemburg would then be for us a necessity; a French Luxemburg. Spa, Liege; 4 Mayence, Sarrebruck, Sarrelouis, Troves, Luxemburg. The first two run parallel to the French practice of the German army advancing from the lower Rhine into Belgium.

Four lines of railroad, of which the point of juncture is luxemburg, to the french army would be greatly favored by this railroad p communication with the strongest places on the banks of the Rhine, and serve as advanced post. Thus the question relative to a fortress so well suited both for attack and defence should be the object of serious ex-

The Luxemburg People in Union with North

The Luxemburg People in Union with North Germany.

(From Das Land (The Country) of Luxemburg. April 12 ]

Let us examine the situation from a Luxemburg point of view. If Prussia opposes the cession, it is because she considers the country as German and the fortress as she onging also to Germany; and that she nourishes the hope of attaching Luxemburg to Northern Germany. Berlin is not the piace to seek a disinterested policy. What matters the autonomy of Luxemburg to Prussia? If she does not wish the Duchy to become French, the reason is that she wishes it to become German. In the eyes of Prussia, to become German is to be Prussia? Absorption—unification, is her programme, and one that she will realize. It will be especially easy wish regard to Luxembure, for she aiready holds the country by commercial ties; and as soon as the moment shall be propitious she will add political and military bonds also. Does any one believe that Prussia would carry her resistance to the point of war to preserve the autonomy of Luxemburg? What a false idea! There must inevitably occur, either war, described by Prussia, or annexation to France. War! Luxemburg, would be the first victim; her commerce, her Industry, her property, her sons, her autonomy—in one word, all her interests are meanced by war. Absorption by Prussia! She rejects if, and if she had to choose between immediate annexation to France, or antry into the Confederation of the North, were the latter to be postoned for ten years, she would vote for the former. She has not saked for annexation to France, but that course u not contrary to the notional sminment, and would at present with which it has been oppressed ever since the battle of Sadowa.

revit which it has been oppressed ever since the battle of Sadoron.

Territorial Absorption by Prassia — Count Bismarck in the Case of a State Cut in Halves.

In the sitting of the German Diet in Berlin on the 9th of April Count Bismarck was interpolated on the subject of the situation of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. The treaty of Prague has given to this petty State a rather singular position, the northern part belonging to the German Confederation of the North, while the southern portion is placed in similar conditions with respect to the States of South Germany. Taking that fact as a starting point, Count de Solms-Laubach, Deputy for Hesse in the Diet, put to Count Bismarck the following questions:—

1. Do any obstacles exist to oppose the entrance of the

whole of the grand duchy of Hesse Into the Northern Confederation?

2. Are these obstacles, if they exist, durable or of a transitory nature?

The Prussian Minister, in reply, after having explained the facts which created that two-fold position for the Duchy, admitted the inconveniences of the arrangement, and added that they might be still more aggravated in the possible case of the future Zollverein not extending beyond the limits of the Confederation of the North. The Count afterwards gave it to be understood that Prussia would consult Austria, who had signed the treaty of Prague, and also the States of the South on the question whether they would oppose the entrance of all flesses into the Northern Confederation in case the government of that country should itself express a wish to do so.

# SKETCHING THE RUINS.

A Scotch Historian on the Effects of the

A Scotch Historian on the Effects of the Conflict.

On the occasion of the opening of a volunteer drist hall at Glasgow a couple of weeks since Sir Archibald Allison spoke at some length on the subject of England's national armaments.

Referring to the present state of matters abroad, he said:—Europa, in Mr. Dierseli's words, has become a "great camp," and this very day the French funds have sunk two and a haif per cent from the rumors of an approaching rupture. Now, this is the state of affairs when the volunteer question comes forward; and in common with the whole empire we have to reflect on the present alarming state of public affairs and the way in which we can best ecoape their disastrous effects. Everything depends on the right way of doing this, Everything depends on the right way of doing this, Everything depends on the right way of doing this, Everything depends on the right way of doing this, Everything depends on the fight way of doing this, Everything depends on the Continents! Fowers fight out their own hatties without our interference." All right, gentlemen, if you are sure that it will keep out of us. But will it do that? Rely upon if, it cull sed. A dreadful were is about for commence on the Continent, which will, to all appearance, terminate in the undisputed supremscy of one Power. What such Power will be.

#### THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fashion Course—A Well Con-tested Trot in Harness. A trotting match, mile heats, best three in five, came

The weather was decidedly pleasant, and a large crowd of admirers of turf sports was present to enjoy the race. The original entries for the purse, \$100, were fourteen in number, but, when the time for the race was called only five of them came to the stand. These were Rapid, bik. h., entered by William Borst; Lady Kendall, b. m., entered by Mr. Dugrey; Belle of Rockland, b. m., entered by Dr. R. Ogle; a gray gelding, entered by Daniel Mace, and Income, b. h., entered by Budd Mace.
On taking positions for the start Rapid won the pole Income had the outer track, Lady Kendall being

next to Rapid, and the gray gelding next to Income the Belle of Rockland having the centre track. First Heat .- The get-off for the first heat was done without any scoring, and the five horses passed the without any scoring, and the live horses passed the judges' stand with but slight difference of position. Hapid made a very brisk show for the quarter pole, and seemed to be much in favor among the spectators. Lady Kendall, too, stepped lively, and gave evidence of good bottom; but it was easily observable, after passing the quarter, that the gray gelding was going to make the half-mile pole with astonishing facility. He had been creeping up from the start, and soon lapped Lady Kendall and passed Rapid before the half-mile pole was reached. From this point to the end of the nomestretch it was evident that the gelding had everything his own way, and he came in winner by at least four lengths, making the heat in 2:41%. The betting was not extensive white this heat was being trotted, nor indeed during the whole race, though after the list heat \$10 to \$2 was offered on the gelding.

Second Heat.—Much difficulty was experienced in getting away at the outset of this heat. Score after score was tried unsuccessfully, until the sixth, when the word was given from the judges' stand, and four of the horses put out for the quarter pole, the gelding this time leading by a good longth. Income was withdrawn after scoring three times. Rapid and the Belle of Rockiand did well in this heat, but the gelding was sgalat the successful winner. He reached the quarter pole in forty seconds, the half-mile in 1:19, and made the heat in 2:37%, being followed by the Belle, Rapid and Lady Kendall in the order named.

Third Hout.—This heat was decidedly interesting. The horses got away after very fittile scoring. That the gelding was sound to be the winner seemed to be a foreudges' stand with but slight difference of position

Third Heat.—This heat was decidedly interesting. The horses got away after very little scoring. That the geiding was sound to be the winner seemed to be a foregone conclusion, and interest was centred on Rapid and the Belle, who for some distance beyond the quarter pole were neck and neck, Lady Kendali having failen behind a long way. Rapid appeared to be determined to make up for allowing the Belle to pass him in the second heat, and put out strenuously for the second position, which he obtained airer passing the half-mile pole, and held to the end of the heat. He was evidently gaining, too, on the geiding after passing the pole, but the homestretch did not afford him time enough to overcome the preach that the gray had created at the outset. The geiting came in ocautifully at the close of the heat, which he made in 2:37, and was declared winner of each heat and of the race.

The following is a summary:—
FRIDAY, April 26—Purse \$100, mile heats, best three is 

Time, 2:41%—2:37,—2:37.

Besides the above trot another source of sport was presented in a match between two black mares, formerly driven in double barness, but since sold and now owned separately. This trot was for \$100 a side, mile and repeat, in harness. The winner, the smaller animal of the two, was driven by B. Doble, and the other by Mr. D. Mace. The Poble mare was hard in getting away, but when she once got down to a square trot, went through each mile without a break. Her loping gait while scoring was the cause of much merriment to the speciators. Both miles were well contested, and both sorses showed good speed and line bottom. The following is a summary:—

FRIDAY, April 26—Purse for \$100 a side, mile and re

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. C. M. Brower, of the United States Army, and E. M. Tracy, of Illinois, are stopping at the Metropolitan Count Montague, of France, and Col. Ludington, of the United States Army, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

House.

Bishop Grace and J. L. Baroux, Vicar General, of St. Paul, Minn., are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Dexter B. Follett and A. Ciaxton Cary, of Boston, are stopping at the Westminster Hotel.

V. A. Goddard, of Washington, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Dixon, of Connecticut; Governor Feston, of New York; G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and M. B. Beames, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hotel.

Hollis Hunniwell, of Boston; O. W. Alexander, Milwaukee, and Governor Gambie, of Missouri, are stoping at the Hofman House.

F. W. Chambers, one of the leading members of topposition in the Canadian Parliament, is stopping the Metropolitae.

F. W. Chambers, one of the leading members of the opposition in the Canadian Parliament, is stopping at the Metropolitae.

List of Americans registered in Paris for the week ending 12th April, from New York:—C. H. Phelpa, F. F. Marbury, Jr., W. Parson, Miss Parson, J. B. Baker, N. G. Rexitord, Dr. G. Q. Cotton and family, W. G. Winslow, Mr. and Mra E. B. Greenleaf, George Alfred Townsend, F. A. P. Barnard, J. O. Woods, Mra. James Slade, Musslow, Mr. and Mra E. B. Greenleaf, George Alfred Townsend, F. A. P. Slado, Miss A. M. Slade, Geo. P. Slade, Hanry Stanfield, L. Morris, A. Taylor and family, D. Mathews and family, H. W. Spading, E. G. Buffum, E. Mathews and family, H. W. Spading, E. G. Buffum, E. Mathews and R. McLaughlin, C. Bayden, C. A. Longfellow, Mrs. W. Mason and family, Concinnati—O. T. Giena, L. S. Worthington, G. Williamson, W. Gienn and family, W. M. Wilson, Dr. C. H. Parker. Philadelphia—P. Fraser, W. T. Biddle. San Francisco—Mrs. W. E. Grattan, J. C. L. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. L. Moore, J. T. Corrigan, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. N. S. Dodge, Miss Mary Dodge, Mrs. Schliecker. Bultimore—Mrs. J. L. Tompkins, Miss Tompkins, Utica, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prentiss, C. A. Hutler. Bultillo—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hazard. Memphis—Charles H. Haile. Cleveland—A. B. Stone and family. Vermont—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Horrobin. London—U. T. Weils, Capt. McDonald. Dreden—W. S. Campbell. Paris—Billy Theroine, Edouard Mornet, Benjamin G. Pike.

# LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

Masonic .- A new chapter of Royal Arch Masons ha just been organized at the village of Flushing. The Council is composed of Rev. E. S. Fairchitd, H. P.; G. W. Brown, K. W.; L. Seaman, S. Its meetings are held every Friday evening.

eld every Friday evening.

Burglart.—A feed store at Hunter's Point was be BURGLARY.—A feed store at Hunter's Point was broken into on Monday last, when Mr. Shute, the proprieter, lost a valuable overcoat and a pair of pants. The thieves, finding nothing of more value, shandoned the store and broke into Larkin's news office, at the ferry, and were detected by the watchman pocketing nuts and oranges. When arrested they had with them a complete set of burglar's tools, and are supposed to belong to a gang that have for acres time past been committing depredations in Queens country.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

The Political Situation in the South—The Great
Straggle for the Preedmen's Vete.
Never before in the political history of this country
has a speciacle been presented of so extraordinary a was to obey the mandates of their white masters? But, strange as it may appear, such is the fact. Since the enfranchisement of the Southern negroes, brief as that period has been, parties have sprung up in the South, composed of persons who are devoting their best energies to the labor of winning to their side the negro vote, which comprises beyond all doubt the balance of power in the South. To one side or the other this vote is, of course, essentially necessary for obtaining political supremacy and keeping it after it is obtained. It is, in fine, an absolute necessity for either party which hopes to mould the destinies and far as to advocate the confiscation of the property of rebels and its division among the freedmen. This balt, tempting as it is, is not, fortunately, swallowed by the unsophisticated blacks, at least not very greedily, while many of the sentitive. sible among them repudiate the agrarian idea altogether. On the other hand, which may be said to be the ultima tum of the native Southern whites, mostly former siave owners, we find enunciated at a well attended mass meeting held in Petersburg, Virginia, the following plat-

1. That white men and black men shall vote upon the same and equal terms, and none other.

2. That white men and black men shall hold office upon the same and equal terms, and none other.

3d. That no tax shall be assessed upon a colored man unless a similar tax is assessed upon the whites.

4. That not one dolar of public money shall be appropriated for the education of a white child unless another dollar is appropriated alongside of it for the education of a black child.

5. That there shall be no differences or distinction between persons of different races, except such as the God of Nature has created, and such as the rules of politeness and usages of society, and the unfettered common sense of mankind, shall establish and enforce, without the aid of laws.

These are the principles which such oid line Virginia

These are the principles which such old line Virginia newspapers as the Richmond Whig endorse as the true policy. In remarking upon this the Whig lately defined its position editorially by declaring that "to those who nothing and do nothing, these resolutions may appear too strong. But by men of practical sagacity, who grasp the situation as they find it, and utilize such advantages as it offers, these reso-lutions will be accepted and approved. The political powers and privileges of the colored people are the same that are enjoyed by the whites; and those of us who hold back, refusing to accept the fact and to co operate with this new political element, are not only behind the times but impracticable and unfriendly to public tranquiloriginal Union me., the colored people and the Southern whites. This is the idea which we have put forward in

uccessive articles as embodying the true policy."

The more intelligent colored people in Virginia, as a mass, do not seem inclined to follow the lead of the vio-

persons. In explanation a respectable colored citizen publishes an address, in which he says:—

We had seen a very industrious effort going on to draw our colored people into a party organization, pledged to oppose the Southern whites, as such, and chain them to the leadership of a set of men, chiefly white, whose attempts to foster antagonism and natred between the two races we deemed unwise, unnecessary and of dangerous tendency. It was very clear to us that if our colored people were made to array themselves into a party of their own, led by a few white men of violent political feelings and temper, who indulged the habit of severely denouncing that class of whites whom we had always thought at least as respectable as the one to

or a colored voters who sympattines with their old con-servative masters have one advantage over their radical opponents. Most of the leading newspapers in the South, particularly those in Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, are in the conservative interest, and if the use of their columns should be denied to the if the use of their columns should be denied to the utterances of the radicals, that class would be comparatively without a newspaper organ in the South. It is principally through public gatherings where they are inflamed by intemperate and incendiary barangues, that the black radicals get up their enthusiasm; and while the freuzy lasts good-by to all work, all tilling the soil, all planting or gathering crops, and all other industrial pursuits. In the meantime the fertile lands of the South either languish in the absence of the cultivaries or the requirement. In the meantime the fertile lands of the South either languish in the absence of the cultivator, or the products of the soil rot in the very hour of their ripeness. It is not at all improbable that money will be sent from the North to support these black radicals in their ideness, and, with the aid they receive from the Freedmen's Bureau, they may be kept from starvation until after election. This will be put to the account of electioneering expenses, and the Northern radical leaders will no doubt be willing to bleed freely rather than loss the roins of power. They rather than lose the reins of power. They will belie their former practices if they do not open their purses very freely to secure the freedmen's vote. In this they will have the advantage of the Southern conservative planters who in many cases are scarcely able to pay a week's or a month's wages to hired sourcely able to pay a week's or a mouth's wages to hired hands without drawing on the coming crop. In cases like these the colored laborer, although bearing a friendly feeling toward those among whom he has been born and raised, may be woosd from the old homesteed and its cherished domestic traditions by the tempting bribes offered by the stranger, who comes to secure his vote and to wean him from his early affections. Against a pressure like this it is hard for the Southern planters, impoverished and struggling for a bare livelihood, to contend successfully; but the result, if we may judge from the tone of the resolutions adopted at moetings held in the agricultural districts, and the expressions of sentiment on such occasions, will be that the Southern plantation negroes will generally and voluntarily vote as those masters who have treated them kindly may suggest. No one can foretell with certainty to what party the Southerners will ally themselves when thoroughly reconstructed and their representatives take their seats in the Congress or the State Legislatures. But from the present indications the probabilities are that they will strach thomselves to neither of the old parties, neither to the republican, radical, conservative, democratic or any defunct feet in the town to the congress or the state Legislatures. that they will attach themselves to neither of the but parties, neither to the republican, radical, conservative, democratic, or any defunct feasil party that may be gal-vanized—but that they will lay the foundations of an entirely new party organization and increase in strength from time to time as the prosperity of the sountry is revived and confidence becomes gradually restored.

Another Republican Speaker Going South.
Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will leave Philadelphia on Friday next, May 3, for a political tour in the late rebei States. He will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., via Goldsboro, and from Wilmington direct to Beaufort, S. C. From thence he will go to Bavannah, Ga., speaking there, and returning North by way of Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and thence to Greensboro, Concord, Salisbury, Charlotte, Danville and other points in, the western part of the old North States. Judge Kelley's labors will begin in North Carolina about Monday, the 6th of May.

# GEORGIA.

General Pope and Governor Jenkins-[From the Atlanta New Krs, April 23.] We have abundant reason to know, that the receiver between these distinguished officials we have most nisasant and satisfactory operator, and

ope nothing may occur in future to Cisturb the pleasant relations now existing. Two such sensible men ill scarcely full out by the way. If the whisperers, addes and meddlers generally can be forced to take tok sents, we shall have no fears whatever for a haresless and happy future. General Pope presents a region and happy future. General Pope presents a region and so does the Gov.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Military Sub-Divisions of the States—Pewers and Duties of Pest Commanders—Provest Court at Alken, &c.

GENERAL ODDER NO. 12

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

CHARLENDO, S. C., April 20, 1867.

I. The military sub-districts of North Carolina and South Carolina are hereby discontinued.

II. The territory embraced within this command is divided into posts, as follows:—

1. The military post of Charleston, to embrace the Blate districts of Charleston, Colleton and Berkley, and the adjacent islands, to be commanded by Brovet Brigatier General H. B. Clitz, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Infantry. Headquarters as Charleston, S. C. Gerrison, Bendquarters and companies A. D. F and I, Sixth infantry, and companies D and F Fortieth infantry.

2. The military post of Hilton Head, to embrace the tast district of Beaufort and adjacent Islands; to be commanded by Brovet Capitalin James Chester, First leutenant Third artillery, headquarters at Hilton Head, arrison, Company E, Third artillery, and Company E, Third a

ral J. D. Greene, Colonel 6th Infantry. Headquarters at Columbia, S. C. Garrison, Companies B, C and E, 6th Infantry.

7. The military poet of Newberry, to embrace the State districts of Newberry, Laurens and Abbeville; to be commanded by Brevet Major J. M'Cleary, Captain sixth infantry. Headquarters at Newberry, S. C. Garrison, Company H, Sixth infantry.

8. The military poet of Anderson, to embrace the State districts of Anderson, Greenville and Pickens; to be commanded by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Smith, Captain Eighth infantry.

9. The military post of Unionville, to embrace the State Districts of Spartauburg and Union; to be commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Andrews, Captain Sth Infantry. Headquarters at Unionville, S. C. Garrison, Company G, 8th Infantry.

10. The military post of Chester, to embrace the State Districts of York, Chester, Fairfield and Lancaster; to be commanded by Brevet Major D. D. Lynn, Captain 6th Infantry. Headquarters at Chester, S. C. Garrison, Company K, 6th Infantry.

11. Special Orders concerning the movement of troops, assigned to posts in this order, will be issued from these headquarters.

1V. The records of the military sub-districts herein abolished will be turned over in person by the staff efficient respectively, now in charge of the same, to the Acting assistant Adjutant General on duty at these headquarters.

V. The attention of Post Commanders is called to

Acting assistant Adjutant commanders is called to No. The attention of Post Commanders is called to General Orders Nos. 7, 15, (paragraphs VIII, IX and X), 21 and 42, series of 1866. Hoadquarters, Department of the South, and paragraph 467 of the Revised Regulations for the Army of 1863.

VI. The reports, returns, &c., required in circular from these headquarters, of this date, must be promptly

N. C.
Commanding officers will, as herotofore, in compliance with existing orders, extend all proper facilities and protection to the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Fredimen and Abandoned Lands in the discharge of their duties.

Post commanders, on the application of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, will, in addition to their present duties, assume the duties of Sub Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau for the territory included within the limits of their posts respectively.

ritory includes within the limits of their posts respectively.

VIII. All officers charged with the care of public property or the disbursement of public money will render to the chiefs of the respective staff departments on duty at these headquarters such reports, returns, accounts, &c., as they may require in order to enable them fully to carry out, under the direction of the commanding Genral, the requirements of general order No. 98, series of 1866, and article xii. of the Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1863.

IX. Requisitions for supplies will be sent by commanders of posts to the chief of the proper staff department.

anders of posts to the chief of the proper staff department.

X. The sale of spirituous liquors by any person or persons to soldiers, sailors or marines in the service of the United States is prohibited; and any person so offending, procuring for or giving away to any soldier, sailor or marine any spirituous liquors will be brought to trial before a military tribunal, and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months, And any person giving information of a violation of this order shall, upon conviction of the person accused, be entitled to receive one-fourth of the fine imposed and collected.

Post commanders will require sheriffs, dopuly sheriffs, constables and the police force within their commands to report to them any violation of military orders and

J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 33th inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G. SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 23.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20, 1867.

1. Special Orders, No. 21, current series, from these headquarters, which establish a provost court within the military post of Alken, S. C., are bereby so modified that no sentence affecting the liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the Commanding General, and it is further ordered that white persons charged with murder, manslaughter, rape, or arson on the persons or property of persons of color charged with like offences against the persons of color charged with like offences against the persons of property of white persons will be brought to trial before a military commission. The accused will be taken into military custody, and the evidence in the case, with charges, forwarded to these headquarters. By command of

By command of Major General D. E. SICKLES.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth United States infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

I. The military sub-districts of North Carolina and South Carolina are heraby discontinued.

II. The territery embraced within this command is divided into posts, as follows:

1. The military post of Morganico, to embrace the counties of Burke, MaDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Yancey, Mitchell, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay and Cherokee, to be commanded by Brevet Major General G. Urban, Captain, Fifth cavalry, headquarters at Morganton, N. C. Gerritith Cavalry,

Mitchell, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay and Cherokee, to be commanded by Brevet Major General G. Urban, Captain, Fifth cavalry, headquarters at Morganton, N. C. Garrison, Company I, Fifth cavalry.

2. The military post of Salisbury to embrace the counties of Wautanga, Caldwell, Alexander, Wilkes, Aste, Asleghany, Surry, Yadkia, Iredell, Davie and Rowan; to be commanded by Brevet Colonel J. R. Edis, Licutecant Colonel Eights United States intantry, head-quarters at Salisbury, N. C. Garrison, Company A, Eighth United States infantry.

3. The military post of Charlotte to embrace the counties of Cleareland, Calawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Mcclienburg, Union, Cabarroa, Stanley and Asson; to the commanded by Revet Major H. M. Lazelle, Captain Eighth infantry, headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. Garrison, Company H. Eighth infantry.

4. The military post of Greensboro', to embrace the counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Randolph, Guiford, Rockingham, Caswell and Alamance; to be commanded by Brevet Major W. S. Worth, Captain Eighth infantry. Readquarters at Greensboro', N. C. Garrison, Company B, Eighth infantry.

5. The military post of Raleigh, N. C., to embrace the counties of Persoe, Orange, Chatasam, Wake, Granville, Warren and Frankin; to be commanded by Golonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth Infantry. Headquarters at Raleigh, N. C. Garrison, Company A, Fifth United States cavalry. Headquarters, and Company E, Eighth infantry.

6. The military post of Raleigh, N. C., to embrace the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Richmond, to be commanded by Bravet Colonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth Infantry, headquarters at Fayetteville, N. C. Garrison, Company K, Eighth Infantry.

7. The military post of Goldsboro, to embrace the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Richmond, to be commanded by Bravet Colonel J. V. The military post of Goldsboro, to embrace the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Richmond, to be commanded by Golonel J. V.

infanty—the latter to be stationed at Fort Johnson, N. U.

9. The military post of Plymouth to emphase the counties of Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Bortie, Hertore, Gates, Chowan, Perquirmans, Paquora'sh, Canden, and Currituck; to be commanded by Brevot Lieutenant Culonel than Boutson, Captain Fortieth Afantry, headquarters at Plymouth, N. C. Garrisora, Company B. Fortieth infantry.

Serieth infantry.

A. The military post of Newbern to embrace the counties of Craven, Onslow, Carteres (except Fost Macon), Jones Beaufors, Pist and Hyde; to be commanded by Brevet Major J. J. Van Horn, Captain Eighth infantry, headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Garrison—Company F, Righth infantry; and Company C, Fortieth infantry—the infantry to remain at Fort Hattersa, N. C.

## LOUISIANA.

spirations, hopes, interests, their everything, is short, into the very dust. If you wish to set those whom you profess to, love, to cherish and to hence bereft of all hope, and the wretched and helpless objects of insult and oppression, refuse to register; deprive yourselves of svote and let your State fall into allen hands. He who will not now take part in the reorganization forced upon us by a power we cannot resist, vote that those only shall govern the State, preside in its courts and execute their decrees, collect, appropriate and disburse its revenues, and prescribe its issue, who desire, like Brownstow, to drive out every man of Southern heart and southern affections, that a new population may possesse the land. Not to register and not to vete is to vote gamest the South.

### TEXAS.

Colored Schools in Texas.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. he Jamaica Toninge Duties Bill-Exemp

tion and Encouragement to Trade. &c.
Kingsrox, Jamaica, April 10, 1867.
In the new set for imposing tonnage dues which has
ecently passed the Legislature there are several exempons of vessels from dues, made with the design to neourage trade with the island, and which I think

1.-All steam vessels trading to, or in or

island.

2 — All vessels laden only with ice, or with fresh fruit, poultry, fresh fish and fresh butter.

3.— All vessels laden only with coals.

4.— All vessels which shell neither receive nor discharge cargo, but shall only land passengers and their luggage and stores or call for orders.

5.— All vessels in distress putting into any of the ports of the island for the purpose of repairs, and such vessels shall not be liable to the stamp duty, on the Governor's warrant, for the sale of cargo on board of such vessels for the purpose of defraying the cost of such repairs.

pressed here that now that steamers touching at an port in Januaica are exempt from tonnage dues, if California steamers, as well the vessels running betwee New York and Aspinwall, will renew their periodic visits to Kingston for coaling purposes. They we driven away, I believe, by the heavy tonnage dues the used to be imposed. Now that there is nothing to pe the way is clear for them to make Kingston a coaling station.

# THE NEW LICENSE SYSTEM.

of their way, as far as the license busieses is concerns In answer to those who say that a law which gives the power to "add to, amend or modify" ordinances the are no more in existence, by reason of the action of a cain clause to be found in the chapter on the "Finas System" page 758, (laws referring to the city a county of New York, second volume, Murray Hoffman in which it is distinctly laid down that law or ordinance can be amended by the Common Coult without consent of the Legislature, the amending which would tend to decrease the revenues of the Sing Fund. On page 767 of the same volume the ornances relating to the Sinking Fund are enumerate first and foremost among which are those on has pawnbrokers, and licenses of a like character.

Firmly convined that no past or future action of Common Council will in anywise interfere with regular course of the new system, or the license busine which they intend to pursue, they have issued ord changing the locale of the Twenty-sixth precinct pol (hack impectors) from the City Hall to the Central off where, under the command of Captain Brackett, the will act as soon as the new Bureau of Licenses is the oughly organized. They (the police) act the past enforcers of the law, and report to the Commission we are and who are not entitled to a license as pawnbrok hack keeper or driver, &c.

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimone City Politics.—The Conservative Convention in Baltimore has nominated Reverdy Johnson, Jr., for Judge of Oity Gourt, and T. Parkin Scott for Clerk. The democrate T. Parkin Scott for Judge, and A. J. George for Clerk. The republicans have issued an address to "all loyal citizens of Baltimore, without regard to past political differences, race or color, who are in favor of the principles of the republican Union party," to hold ward meeting on The maday evening, the 2d of May, to select ten delegates from each ward to represent the city in the State Republish Convention, which meets on Tuesday, the 14th of May.

# THE MURDER OF GENERAL BAILEY.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL SAILEY.

A Probable Clue to the Assessine—They are supposed to be on Their Way to Camada.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Fron. writing from Edwardsburg on the University of the Detroit Free Fron. writing from Edwardsburg on the University of the Management of Manageme

The Larest Dodge.—Birdsong—a nominal slave until freedom, but living apart from his own-se and enjoying with his amily the fruits of his labors—is worried by the imposition (we quote him) of taxes, from which he has hitherto been free. He says: "I paid, sir, \$46 on my three bags of cotton; they took that out, and I've been a paying and a paying; but, \$1r, I'll match them this year—my gradmother was an Indian, and I'll be an Indian not taxed."—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Governon Jeners, of Georgia, has returned home and is obliged to the orutches in locomotion, having been severely injered over fall while in Washington. It is reported the Governor sumbled over a bench in the Canitot.